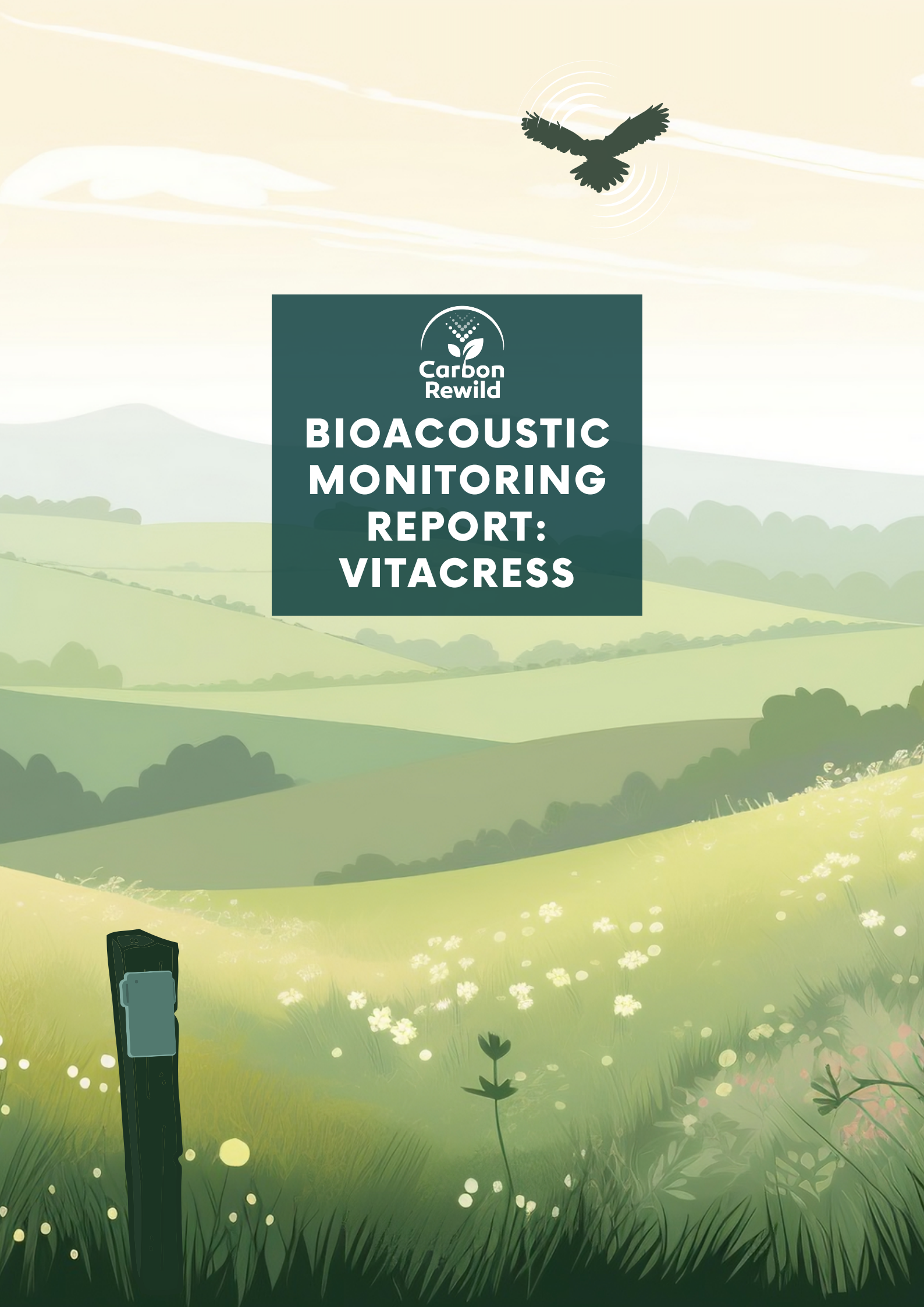




BIOACOUSTIC MONITORING REPORT: VITACRESS



SURVEY OVERVIEW

This report presents the findings of our recent bioacoustic survey conducted to assess the biodiversity within the designated survey area(s). Bioacoustic monitoring involves analysing the sounds produced by different species, serving as reliable indicators of their presence, behaviour, and activity trends.

The aims of the survey is to identify bird and bat species and highlight those of conservation importance. The survey took place between 1st May - 31st July 2025, recording at the same time intervals every day during the survey period.

The report includes the following sections:

- Survey overview and highlights (survey dashboard)
- Map of survey site(s), highlighting species richness per recording location
- Identified bird species and activity breakdown
- Bird species of conservation concern
- Identified bat species and activity breakdown
- Bird / Bat Results Breakdown per farm

Further insights can be also be found on your Nature Dashboard, via **Carbon Rewild Core**. The dashboard hosts all of your survey results, with some additional features beyond the information within this report:

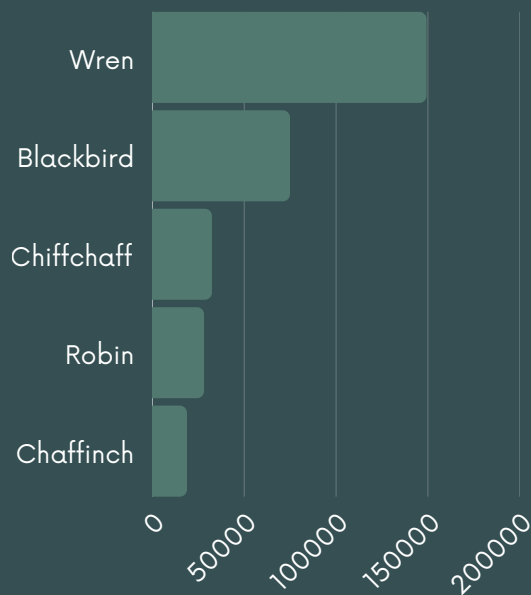
- Temporal Species Trends (daily/hourly identifications data)
- Site Biodiversity timelines and multi-survey trends.
- Species list filtering:
 - Filter Bird Species by primary habitat
 - Filter Bird species by Conservation Status (BoCC5) and Indicator Group (JNCC Species indicator groups)

During the survey period 101 species were identified, several of which can be considered key indicator species whose presence or abundance can reflect the health of the ecosystem. Species of interest that were identified include: Corn bunting, Tree sparrow, Water rail. Additional species were also identified through the survey, although due to insufficient evidence, they have been removed from validated results. These species can be found in Appendix A.

SURVEY DASHBOARD

BIRDS SPECIES OVERVIEW

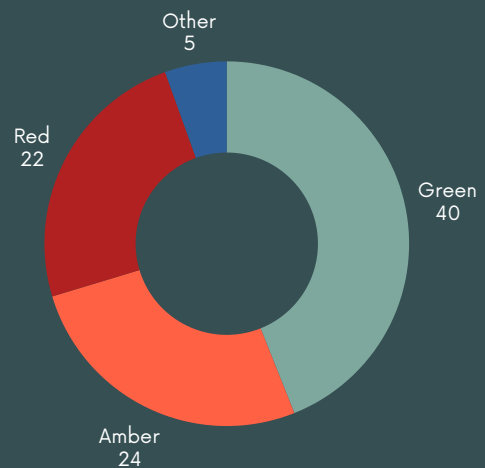
MOST FREQUENTLY IDENTIFIED BIRD SPECIES



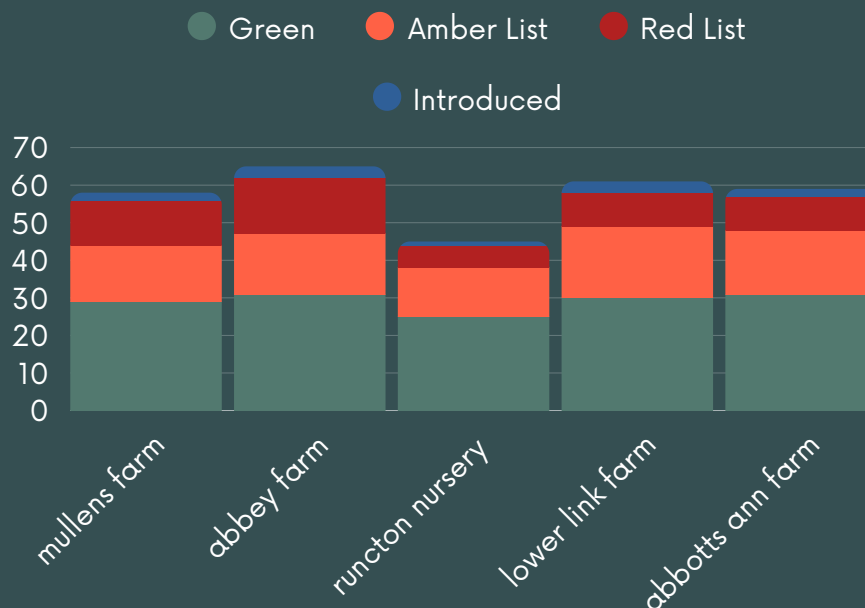
477279 CALLS FROM IDENTIFIED BIRD SPECIES

91 BIRD SPECIES

CONSERVATION STATUS OF BIRDS IDENTIFIED



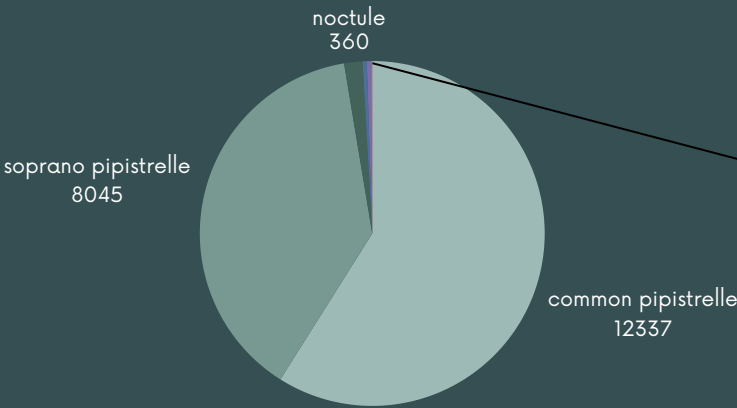
BIRD SPECIES RICHNESS AND CONSERVATION STATUS PER SURVEY SITE



SPECIES DASHBOARD

BAT SPECIES OVERVIEW

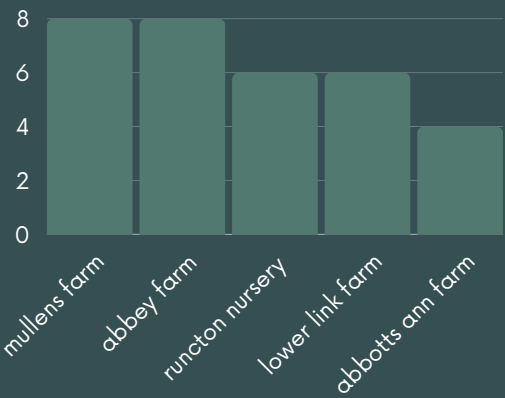
IDENTIFIED BAT CALLS



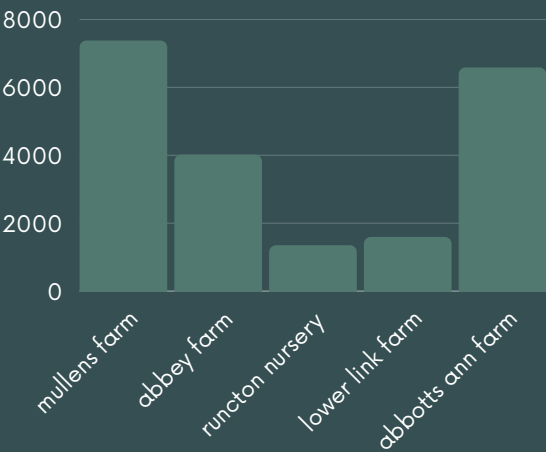
10 BAT
SPECIES

Species Name	Identifications
serotine	82
daubenton's bat	76
natterer's bat	16
nathusius pipistrelle	6
brown long-eared bat	5
barbastelle	2
leisler's bat	1

BAT SPECIES RICHNESS PER SURVEY SITE



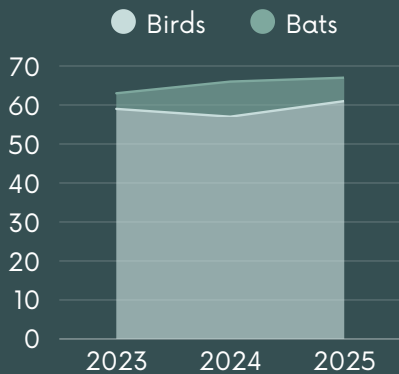
NUMBER OF BAT IDENTIFICATIONS PER SURVEY SITE



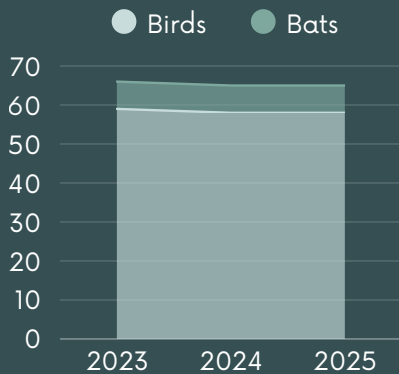
SPECIES TIMELINES

SPRING SURVEY TIMELINE (SPECIES RICHNESS)

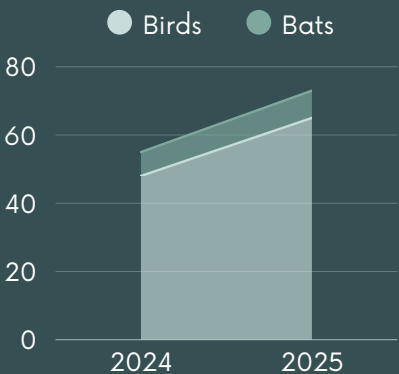
LOWER LINK FARM



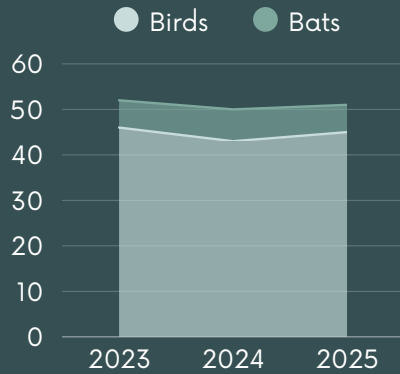
MULLENS FARM



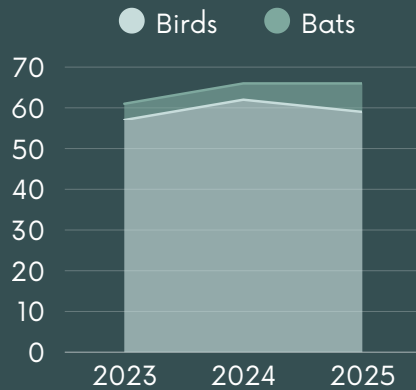
ABBHEY FARM



RUNCTON NURSERY



ABBOTTS ANN FARM



SURVEY SITE FINDINGS



ABBOTTS ANN FARM

NUMBER OF SPECIES IDENTIFIED PER RECORDING DEVICE

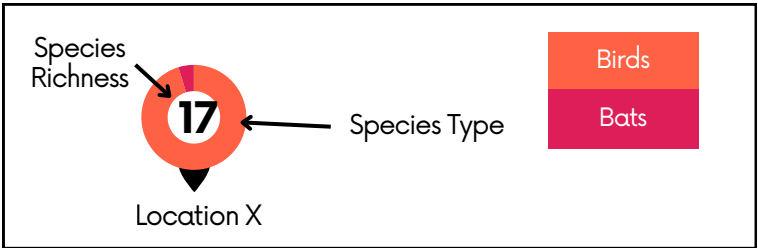
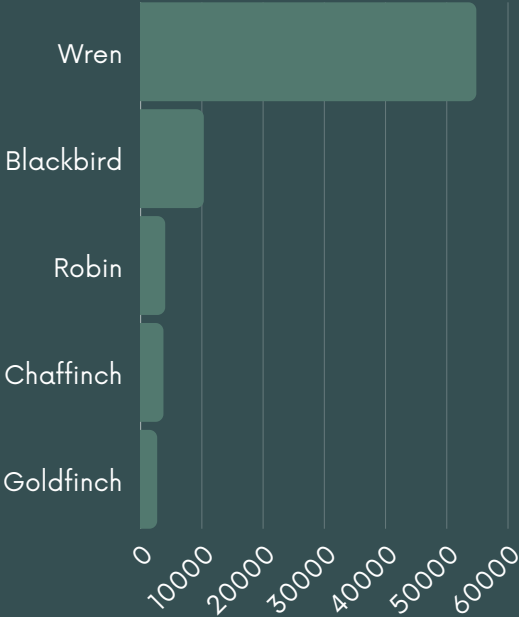


IMAGE © GOOGLE EARTH, © AIRBUS

SURVEY SITE: ABBOTTS ANN FARM

BIRD SPECIES OVERVIEW

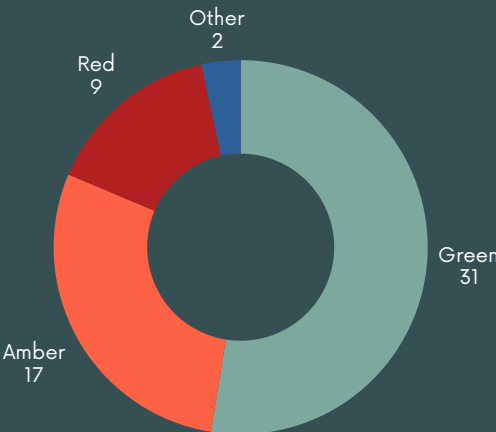
MOST FREQUENTLY IDENTIFIED BIRD SPECIES



100595 CALLS FROM IDENTIFIED BIRD SPECIES

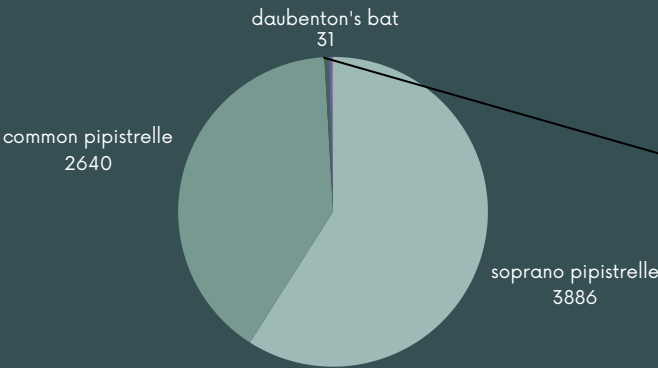
59 BIRD SPECIES

CONSERVATION STATUS OF BIRDS IDENTIFIED



BAT SPECIES OVERVIEW

IDENTIFIED BAT CALLS



7 BAT SPECIES

Species Name	Identifications
natterer's bat	11
noctule	8
serotine	7
brown long-eared bat	2

BIRDS IDENTIFIED AT SITE

A full list of bird species identified at the site can be found below:

Species	Scientific Name	Month 1 Acoustic Identifications	Month 2 Acoustic Identifications	Month 3 Acoustic Identifications	Conservation Status
Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	15944	32029	6854	amber
Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	3737	5203	1378	green
Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	1839	1202	973	green
Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	2051	1602	74	green
Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	542	937	1224	green
Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	679	1240	502	green
Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>	550	921	653	green
Treecreeper	<i>Certhia familiaris</i>	188	305	1402	green
Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	647	658	588	amber
Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	491	292	1094	amber
Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>	394	659	534	green
Jackdaw	<i>Corvus monedula</i>	866	554	135	green
Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	428	615	161	green
Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	439	445	287	green
Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	263	410	426	amber
Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>	200	361	510	green
Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	241	580	64	red
Cettis Warbler	<i>Cettia cetti</i>	490	300	0	green
Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	234	299	128	amber
Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>	429	101	101	green
Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	45	89	472	green
Pied Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	55	466	53	green
Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>	129	226	197	green
Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>	34	108	183	green
Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	66	103	97	amber
Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	19	29	168	green
Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	58	84	6	amber
Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	0	0	141	amber
Firecrest	<i>Regulus ignicapilla</i>	33	41	62	green
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	112	12	8	amber

BIRDS IDENTIFIED AT SITE

A full list of bird species identified at the site can be found below:

Species	Scientific Name	Month 1 Acoustic Identifications	Month 2 Acoustic Identifications	Month 3 Acoustic Identifications	Conservation Status
Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	50	49	15	introduced
Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	17	51	40	green
Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	33	59	16	green
Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>	14	41	34	green
Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>	0	87	0	green
Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>	74	0	11	red
Red Kite	<i>Milvus milvus</i>	14	43	8	green
Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	23	18	22	green
Redwing	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	53	0	0	amber
Coal Tit	<i>Periparus ater</i>	15	19	8	green
Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	8	14	16	amber
Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	7	21	0	green
Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	0	22	0	red
Sedge Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>	6	0	12	amber
Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	13	0	0	red
Whitethroat	<i>Curruca communis</i>	9	3	0	amber
Little Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>	0	12	0	green
Stock Dove	<i>Columba oenas</i>	10	0	0	amber
Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>	0	9	0	red
Marsh Tit	<i>Poecile palustris</i>	0	0	9	red
Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>	8	0	0	green
Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	0	8	0	amber
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	0	0	8	red
Tawny Owl	<i>Strix aluco</i>	8	0	0	amber
Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	7	0	0	red
Corn Bunting	<i>Emberiza calandra</i>	0	0	7	red
Canada Goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>	7	0	0	introduced
Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	4	0	0	amber
Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>	0	0	4	green

BATS IDENTIFIED AT SITE

A full list of bat species identified at the site can be found below:

Species	Scientific Name	Month 1 Acoustic Identifications	Month 2 Acoustic Identifications	Month 3 Acoustic Identifications
soprano pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	1562	779	1545
common pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	1053	786	801
daubenton's bat	<i>Myotis daubentonii</i>	7	7	17
natterer's bat	<i>Myotis nattereri</i>	0	3	8
noctule	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	0	4	4
serotine	<i>Eptesicus serotinus</i>	0	2	5
brown long-eared bat	<i>Plecotus auritus</i>	0	0	2

LOWER LINK FARM

NUMBER OF SPECIES IDENTIFIED
PER RECORDING DEVICE

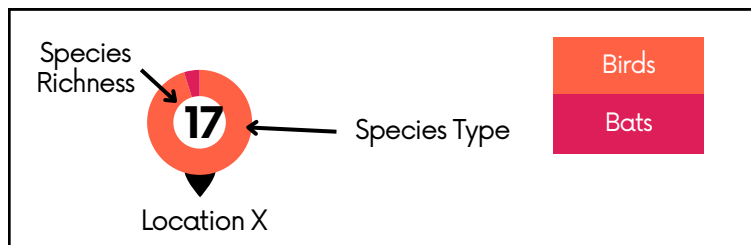
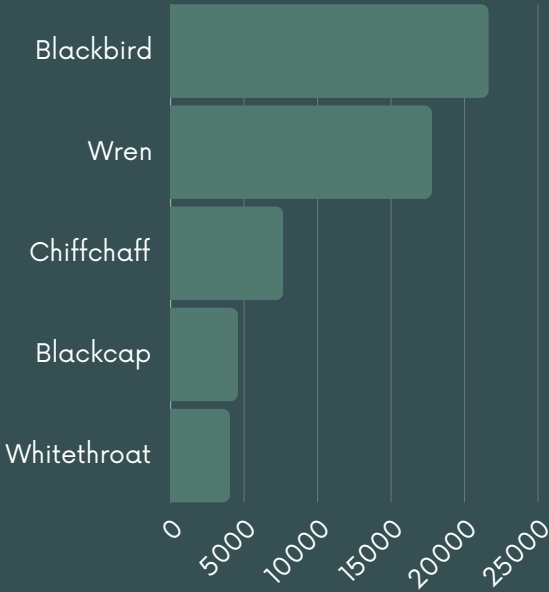


IMAGE © GOOGLE EARTH, © AIRBUS

SURVEY SITE: LOWER LINK FARM

BIRD SPECIES OVERVIEW

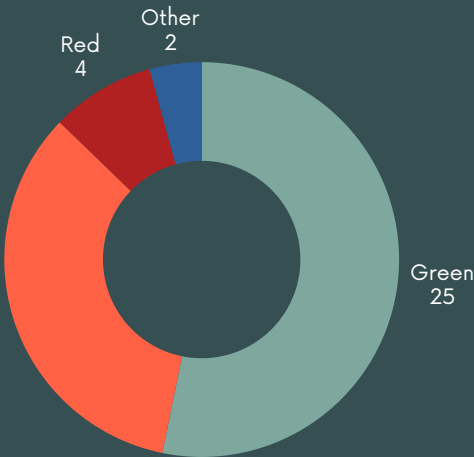
MOST FREQUENTLY IDENTIFIED BIRD SPECIES



81873 CALLS FROM IDENTIFIED BIRD SPECIES

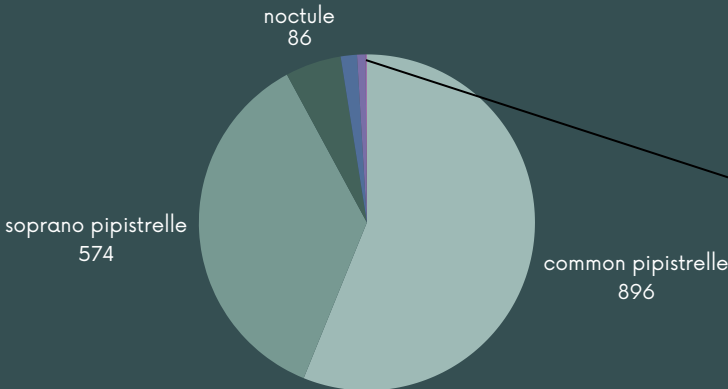
61 BIRD SPECIES

CONSERVATION STATUS OF BIRDS IDENTIFIED



BAT SPECIES OVERVIEW

IDENTIFIED BAT CALLS



6 BAT SPECIES

Species Name	Identifications
serotine	25
daubenton's bat	13
barbastelle	2

BIRDS IDENTIFIED AT SITE

A full list of bird species identified at the site can be found below:

Species	Scientific Name	Month 1 Acoustic Identifications	Month 2 Acoustic Identifications	Month 3 Acoustic Identifications	Conservation Status (BoCC5)
Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	8733	12410	497	green
Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	6612	6401	4768	amber
Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	1109	3156	3388	green
Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	1401	1852	1325	green
Whitethroat	<i>Curruca communis</i>	2279	1474	280	amber
Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>	1495	1678	550	green
Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	979	1097	513	green
Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	602	1125	243	amber
Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	578	1013	373	green
Sedge Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>	1442	344	149	amber
Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	288	1235	118	amber
Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	473	1055	41	green
Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	227	768	341	green
Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>	399	803	121	green
Jackdaw	<i>Corvus monedula</i>	635	363	92	green
Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	256	331	196	green
Treecreeper	<i>Certhia familiaris</i>	25	96	529	green
Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	92	241	248	amber
Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	341	96	48	introduced
Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	187	83	139	amber
Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>	89	149	158	green
Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>	35	192	33	green
Stonechat	<i>Saxicola rubicola</i>	108	137	0	green

BIRDS IDENTIFIED AT SITE

Species	Scientific Name	Month 1 Acoustic Identifications	Month 2 Acoustic Identifications	Month 3 Acoustic Identifications	Conservation Status (BoCC5)
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	129	36	45	amber
Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>	85	74	43	green
Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	28	106	66	amber
Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	36	87	66	red
Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	24	79	60	green
Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>	108	30	23	green
Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	62	79	15	amber
Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>	4	0	145	amber
Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	8	77	59	green
Tree Pipit	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>	126	0	0	red
Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	44	46	26	green
Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	66	62	0	red
Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>	38	73	0	red
Tawny Owl	<i>Strix aluco</i>	65	11	30	amber
Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	62	36	0	red
Pied Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	45	52	0	green
Stock Dove	<i>Columba oenas</i>	23	54	14	amber
Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	0	40	32	amber
Canada Goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>	44	13	9	introduced
House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	11	48	5	red
Coal Tit	<i>Periparus ater</i>	0	44	11	green
Water Rail	<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>	53	0	0	green
Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	4	0	48	green
Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	14	37	0	amber
Cettis Warbler	<i>Cettia cetti</i>	38	13	0	green
Red Kite	<i>Milvus milvus</i>	0	26	22	green
Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	15	24	8	green

BIRDS IDENTIFIED AT SITE

Species	Scientific Name	Month 1 Acoustic Identifications	Month 2 Acoustic Identifications	Month 3 Acoustic Identifications	Conservation Status (BoCC5)
Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	34	0	5	amber
Gadwall	<i>Mareca strepera</i>	47	0	0	amber
Red-legged Partridge	<i>Alectoris rufa</i>	36	0	0	introduced
Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	10	13	3	red
Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>	0	0	25	green
Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>	23	0	0	amber
Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>	0	12	0	green
Greylag Goose	<i>Anser anser</i>	0	0	11	amber
Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	0	0	8	green
Marsh Tit	<i>Poecile palustris</i>	0	4	0	red
Merlin	<i>Falco columbarius</i>	0	0	2	red

BATS IDENTIFIED AT SITE

A full list of bat species identified at the site can be found below:

Species	Scientific Name	Month 1 Acoustic Identifications	Month 2 Acoustic Identifications	Month 3 Acoustic Identifications
common pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	396	213	287
soprano pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	251	75	248
noctule	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	74	12	0
serotine	<i>Eptesicus serotinus</i>	13	4	8
daubenton's bat	<i>Myotis daubentonii</i>	4	7	2
barbastelle	<i>Barbastella barbastellus</i>	0	0	2

MULLENS FARM

NUMBER OF SPECIES IDENTIFIED
PER RECORDING DEVICE

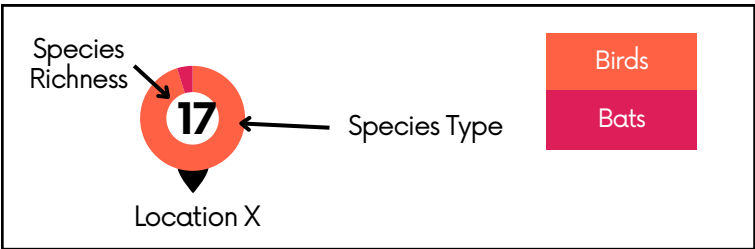
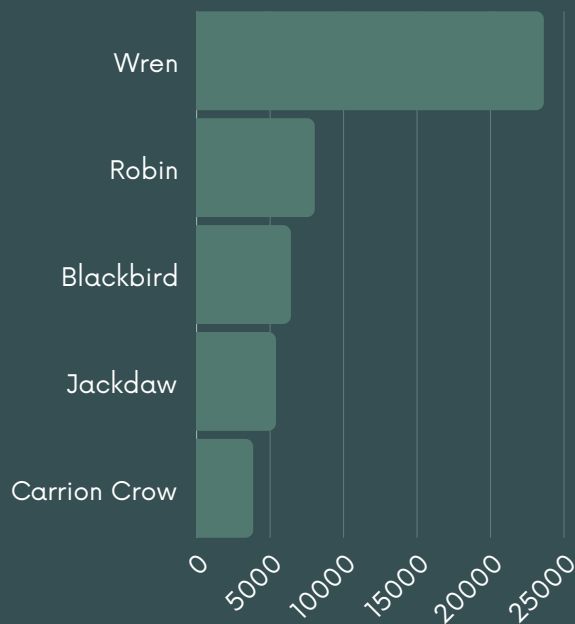


IMAGE © GOOGLE EARTH, © AIRBUS

SURVEY SITE: MULLENS FARM

BIRD SPECIES OVERVIEW

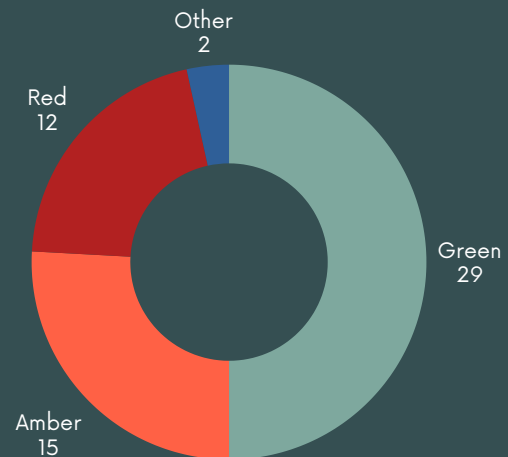
MOST FREQUENTLY IDENTIFIED BIRD SPECIES



76969 CALLS FROM IDENTIFIED BIRD SPECIES

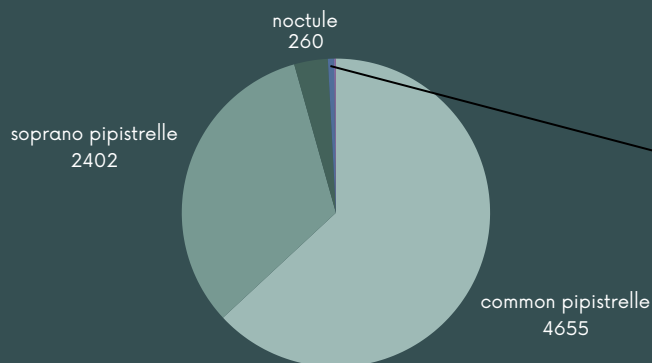
58 BIRD SPECIES

CONSERVATION STATUS OF BIRDS IDENTIFIED



BAT SPECIES OVERVIEW

IDENTIFIED BAT CALLS



7 BAT SPECIES

Species Name	Identifications
serotine	46
daubenton's bat	12
brown long-eared bat	2
natterer's bat	2

BIRDS IDENTIFIED AT SITE

A full list of bird species identified at the site can be found below:

Species	Scientific Name	Month 1 Acoustic Identifications	Month 2 Acoustic Identifications	Month 3 Acoustic Identifications	Conservation Status (BoCC5)
Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	10966	9841	2821	amber
Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	5148	1633	1258	green
Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	2665	3351	399	green
Jackdaw	<i>Corvus monedula</i>	1410	3203	787	green
Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>	1241	1512	1097	green
Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	664	1494	670	green
Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	1599	603	271	amber
Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	1036	662	722	green
Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	922	1205	291	amber
Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	854	874	182	green
Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	0	763	1012	red
Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	988	690	76	green
Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	579	472	685	amber
Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	434	1166	134	red
Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	331	401	469	amber
Treecreeper	<i>Certhia familiaris</i>	442	539	178	green
Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	72	701	244	green
Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	191	500	281	green
Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>	207	327	426	green
Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>	422	173	39	green
Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>	352	147	59	green
Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>	90	233	200	green
Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>	0	419	75	green
Stock Dove	<i>Columba oenas</i>	84	96	295	amber
Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	104	280	0	red
Coal Tit	<i>Periparus ater</i>	142	155	48	green

BIRDS IDENTIFIED AT SITE

Species	Scientific Name	Month 1 Acoustic Identifications	Month 2 Acoustic Identifications	Month 3 Acoustic Identifications	Conservation Status (BoCC5)
Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>	79	158	73	green
Pied Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	80	154	61	green
Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>	62	49	55	green
Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	55	61	36	green
Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>	0	17	103	amber
Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	68	25	2	introduced
Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	0	0	94	green
Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>	37	28	5	red
House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	8	42	17	red
Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava</i>	34	19	0	red
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	6	15	24	red
Tawny Owl	<i>Strix aluco</i>	15	18	10	amber
Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	13	19	9	green
Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	3	33	0	amber
Whitethroat	<i>Curruca communis</i>	30	4	0	amber
Grey Partridge	<i>Perdix perdix</i>	19	15	0	red
Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	22	0	8	amber
Water Rail	<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>	0	0	29	green
Red Kite	<i>Milvus milvus</i>	9	12	5	green
Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	12	4	8	red
Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>	2	0	17	green
Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	16	6	0	green
Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	0	0	11	amber
Canada Goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>	10	0	0	introduced
Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	0	7	2	amber
Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>	8	0	0	red

BIRDS IDENTIFIED AT SITE

Species	Scientific Name	Month 1 Acoustic Identifications	Month 2 Acoustic Identifications	Month 3 Acoustic Identifications	Conservation Status (BoCC5)
Corn Bunting	<i>Emberiza calandra</i>	0	7	0	red
Sedge Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>	0	6	0	amber
Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>	0	2	0	red
Hobby	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	0	1	0	green
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	7	0	0	amber
Peregrine	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	0	1	0	green

BATS IDENTIFIED AT SITE

A full list of bat species identified at the site can be found below:

Species	Scientific Name	Month 1 Acoustic Identifications	Month 2 Acoustic Identifications	Month 3 Acoustic Identifications
common pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	2097	1413	1145
soprano pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	955	734	713
noctule	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	66	133	61
serotine	<i>Eptesicus serotinus</i>	26	15	5
daubenton's bat	<i>Myotis daubentonii</i>	3	2	7
brown long-eared bat	<i>Plecotus auritus</i>	0	1	1
natterer's bat	<i>Myotis nattereri</i>	0	1	1

RUNCTON NURSERY

NUMBER OF SPECIES IDENTIFIED
PER RECORDING DEVICE

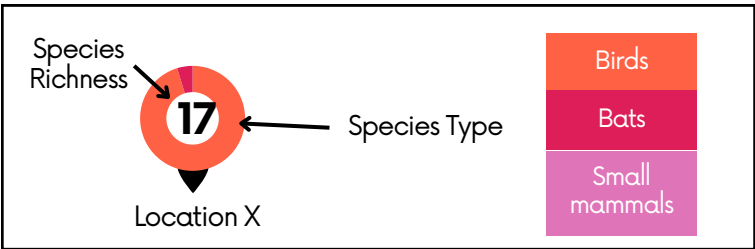
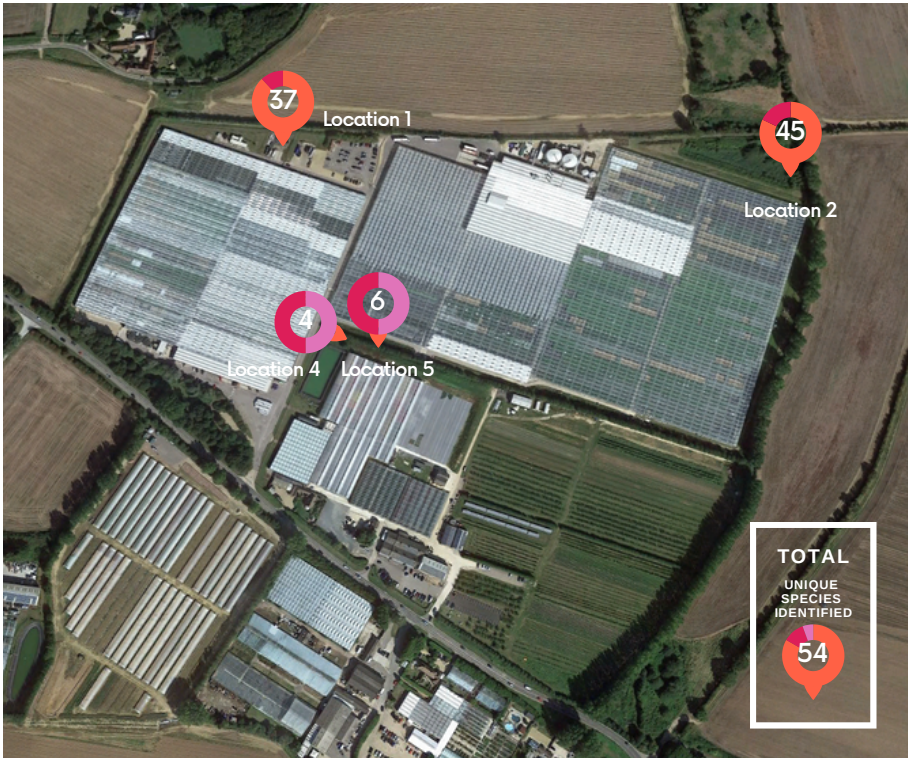
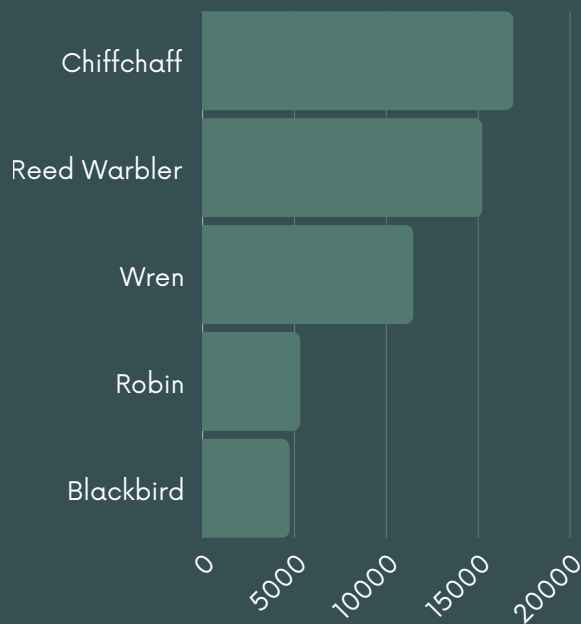


IMAGE © GOOGLE EARTH, © AIRBUS

SURVEY SITE: RUNCTON NURSERY

BIRD SPECIES OVERVIEW

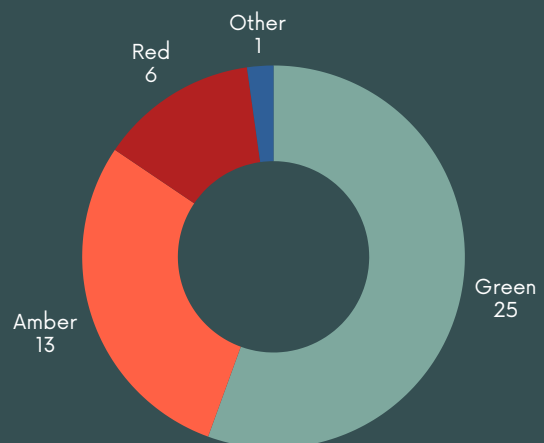
MOST FREQUENTLY IDENTIFIED BIRD SPECIES



71419 CALLS FROM IDENTIFIED BIRD SPECIES

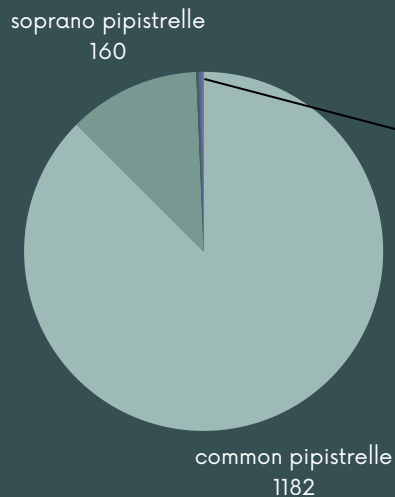
45 BIRD SPECIES

CONSERVATION STATUS OF BIRDS IDENTIFIED



BAT SPECIES OVERVIEW

IDENTIFIED BAT CALLS



6 BAT SPECIES

Species Name	Identifications
daubenton's bat	3
serotine	2
leisler's bat	1

BIRDS IDENTIFIED AT SITE

A full list of bird species identified at the site can be found below:

Species	Scientific Name	Month 1 Acoustic Identifications	Month 2 Acoustic Identifications	Month 3 Acoustic Identifications	Conservation Status (BoCC5)
Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	9201	7123	588	green
Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>	5633	6701	2892	green
Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	4280	6198	989	amber
Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	3668	769	874	green
Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	2832	1801	99	green
Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>	591	1294	1239	green
Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	886	883	569	green
Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>	1828	214	92	green
Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	333	863	441	amber
Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	482	559	266	green
Whitethroat	<i>Curruca communis</i>	557	593	68	amber
Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	200	485	443	amber
Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>	243	630	222	green
Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	439	179	118	amber
Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>	199	273	150	green
Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	321	107	9	green
Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>	96	53	143	red
Stock Dove	<i>Columba oenas</i>	4	144	14	amber
Treecreeper	<i>Certhia familiaris</i>	0	157	0	green
Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	116	40	4	red
Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	106	27	15	amber
Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	135	0	0	amber
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	8	38	65	red
Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	65	17	17	green
Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>	0	39	48	green

BIRDS IDENTIFIED AT SITE

Species	Scientific Name	Month 1 Acoustic Identifications	Month 2 Acoustic Identifications	Month 3 Acoustic Identifications	Conservation Status (BoCC5)
Sedge Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>	61	0	0	amber
Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	23	24	9	green
Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	35	20	0	green
Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	20	22	22	green
Cettis Warbler	<i>Cettia cetti</i>	21	30	0	green
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	30	17	0	amber
Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	15	27	0	amber
Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	17	40	10	amber
Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	37	23	0	green
Jackdaw	<i>Corvus monedula</i>	10	17	0	green
House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	0	17	9	red
Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	17	15	0	introduced
Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	12	0	0	green
Grasshopper Warbler	<i>Locustella naevia</i>	0	0	11	red
Lesser Whitethroat	<i>Curruca curruca</i>	0	0	9	green
Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	0	8	0	red
Pied Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	6	0	0	green
Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>	4	0	0	green
Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	4	0	0	amber
Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	0	2	0	green

BATS IDENTIFIED AT SITE

A full list of bat species identified at the site can be found below:

Species	Scientific Name	Month 1 Acoustic Identifications	Month 2 Acoustic Identifications	Month 3 Acoustic Identifications
common pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	1078	64	40
soprano pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	102	14	44
noctule	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	2	0	1
daubenton's bat	<i>Myotis daubentonii</i>	1	1	1
serotine	<i>Eptesicus serotinus</i>	2	0	0
leisler's bat	<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>	0	1	0

ABBHEY FARM

NUMBER OF SPECIES IDENTIFIED
PER RECORDING DEVICE

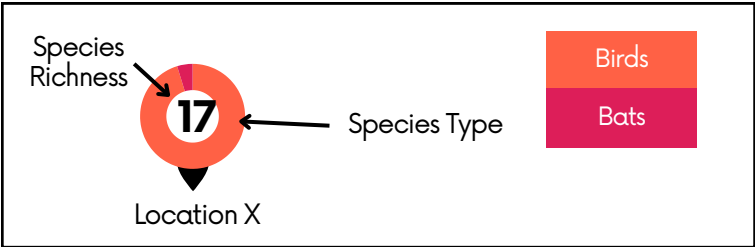
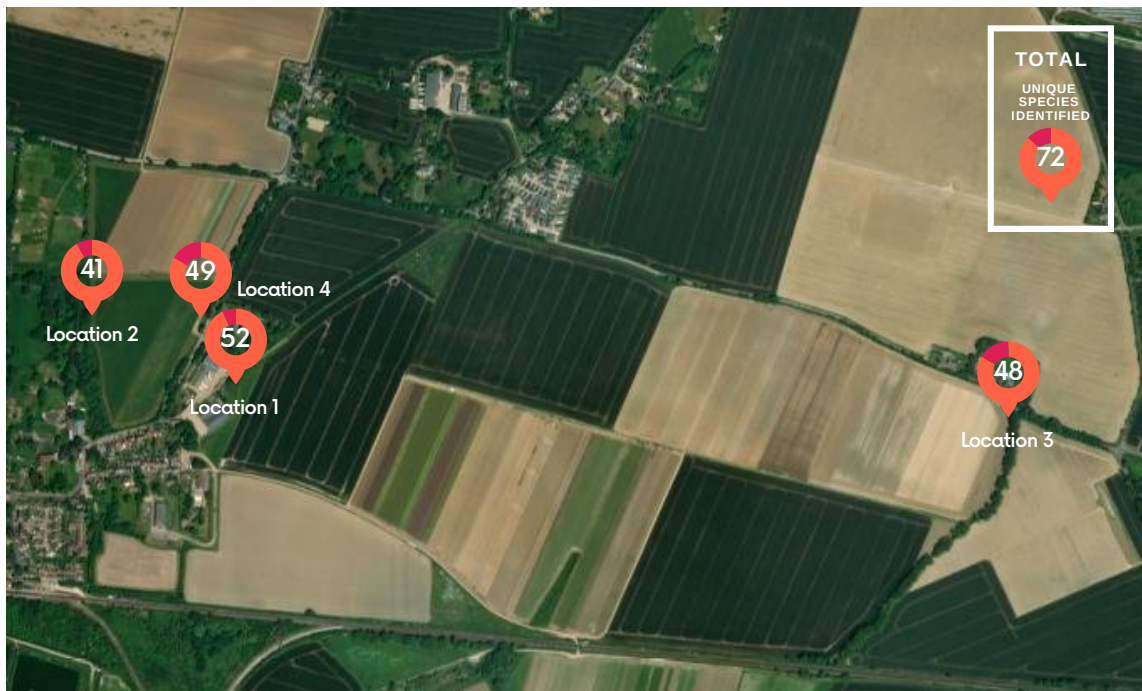
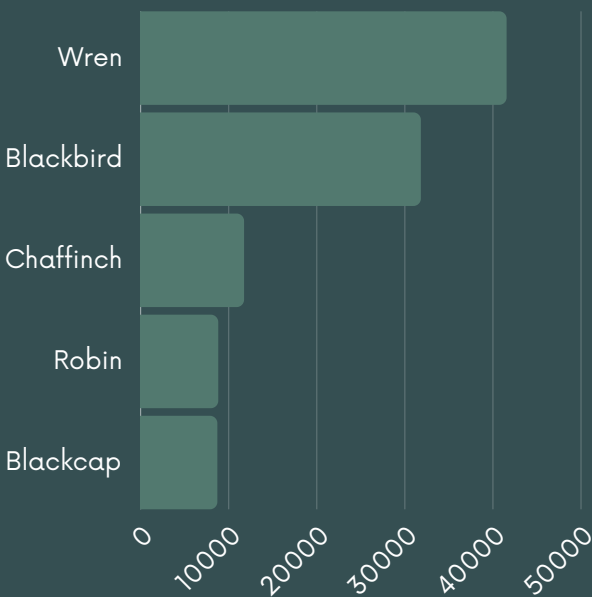


IMAGE © GOOGLE EARTH, © AIRBUS

SURVEY SITE: ABBEY FARM

BIRD SPECIES OVERVIEW

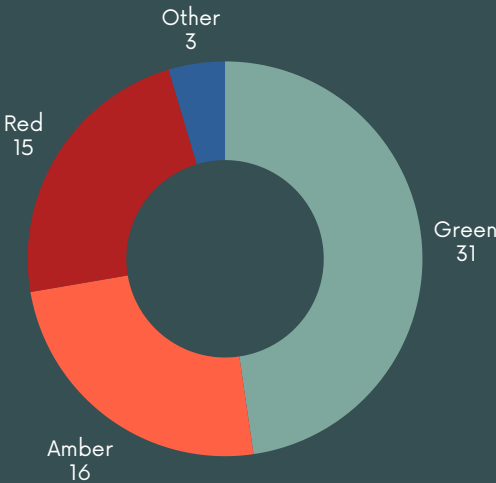
MOST FREQUENTLY IDENTIFIED BIRD SPECIES



146419 CALLS FROM IDENTIFIED BIRD SPECIES

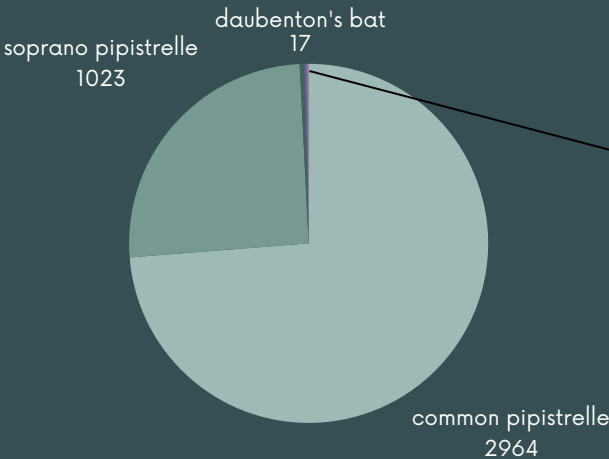
65 BIRD SPECIES

CONSERVATION STATUS OF BIRDS IDENTIFIED



BAT SPECIES OVERVIEW

IDENTIFIED BAT CALLS



7 BAT SPECIES

Species Name	Identifications
nathusius pipistrelle	6
noctule	3
natterer's bat	3
serotine	2
brown long-eared bat	1

BIRDS IDENTIFIED AT SITE

A full list of bird species identified at the site can be found below:

Species	Scientific Name	Month 1 Acoustic Identifications	Month 2 Acoustic Identifications	Month 3 Acoustic Identifications	Conservation Status (BoCC5)
Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	16554	18217	6780	amber
Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	6605	16226	8986	green
Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	3571	7482	689	green
Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	4828	2428	1555	green
Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	4926	2261	1522	green
Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	7269	735	283	green
Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>	3714	752	85	amber
Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	2828	168	31	green
Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	671	1253	650	green
Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>	803	956	704	green
Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	1192	379	761	green
Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	1030	692	377	amber
Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>	1582	326	76	green
Ring-necked Parakeet	<i>Psittacula krameri</i>	860	514	146	introduced
Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	236	504	644	amber
Treecreeper	<i>Certhia familiaris</i>	0	558	701	green
Jackdaw	<i>Corvus monedula</i>	676	520	51	green
Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	69	834	318	red
Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>	414	344	333	green
Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>	17	468	534	green
Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	329	402	238	amber
Little Owl	<i>Athene noctua</i>	0	681	164	introduced
Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>	53	323	422	green
Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>	187	202	268	green

BIRDS IDENTIFIED AT SITE

Species	Scientific Name	Month 1 Acoustic Identifications	Month 2 Acoustic Identifications	Month 3 Acoustic Identifications	Conservation Status (BoCC5)
Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	287	140	167	amber
Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	0	494	0	green
Whitethroat	<i>Curruca communis</i>	335	20	89	amber
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	48	71	313	red
Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	236	84	34	introduced
Stock Dove	<i>Columba oenas</i>	30	43	241	amber
Nightingale	<i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i>	288	0	0	red
Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	10	160	116	green
Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	73	69	88	green
Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	31	61	0	amber
Little Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>	22	68	0	green
Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	38	46	3	red
Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	84	0	0	amber
Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	41	27	10	green
Lesser Whitethroat	<i>Curruca curruca</i>	52	12	0	green
Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava</i>	15	23	18	red
Tawny Owl	<i>Strix aluco</i>	40	0	0	amber
Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	18	8	10	red
House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	0	16	17	red
Grasshopper Warbler	<i>Locustella naevia</i>	0	15	18	red
Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	8	17	8	red
Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	15	0	17	green
Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	0	30	0	amber
Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	6	0	23	amber

BIRDS IDENTIFIED AT SITE

Species	Scientific Name	Month 1 Acoustic Identifications	Month 2 Acoustic Identifications	Month 3 Acoustic Identifications	Conservation Status (BoCC5)
Firecrest	<i>Regulus ignicapilla</i>	0	26	0	green
Garden Warbler	<i>Sylvia borin</i>	0	0	22	green
Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>	10	4	7	red
Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	6	0	14	red
Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	0	13	5	amber
Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>	17	0	0	red
Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>	16	0	0	green
Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	10	0	4	green
Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	0	12	0	red
Pied Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	0	8	4	green
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	8	0	0	amber
Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	0	0	6	amber
Red-backed Shrike	<i>Lanius collurio</i>	5	0	0	red
Cettis Warbler	<i>Cettia cetti</i>	5	0	0	green
Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>	4	0	0	green
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	0	0	3	red
Feral pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	0	0	4	green

BATS IDENTIFIED AT SITE

A full list of bat species identified at the site can be found below:

Species	Scientific Name	Month 1 Acoustic Identifications	Month 2 Acoustic Identifications	Month 3 Acoustic Identifications
common pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	1009	1319	636
soprano pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	322	561	140
daubenton's bat	<i>Myotis daubentonii</i>	3	7	7
nathusius pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus nathusii</i>	6	0	0
noctule	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	0	3	0
natterer's bat	<i>Myotis nattereri</i>	2	1	0
serotine	<i>Eptesicus serotinus</i>	0	1	1
brown long-eared bat	<i>Plecotus auritus</i>	0	0	1

BIRDS OVERVIEW



BIRDS OVERVIEW

A full list of species identified across all survey locations can be found below:

Species	Scientific Name	Month 1 Acoustic Identifications	Month 2 Acoustic Identifications	Month 3 Acoustic Identifications	Conservation Status (BoCC5)
Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	54356	72686	22212	amber
Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	24572	38991	11359	green
Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	14853	12349	5231	green
Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	16061	7045	5033	green
Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	7103	10851	902	green
Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	7740	6329	3687	green
Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>	5633	6788	2892	green
Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	10023	3710	1531	green
Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>	3101	4302	3082	green
Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>	2882	3811	2762	green
Jackdaw	<i>Corvus monedula</i>	3597	4657	1065	green
Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	4161	2891	2103	amber
Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	2217	2601	2624	green
Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	1698	3005	1995	green
Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>	4590	1591	449	green
Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	1255	2419	2228	amber
Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	1879	3168	790	amber
Whitethroat	<i>Curruca communis</i>	3210	2094	437	amber
Treecreeper	<i>Certhia familiaris</i>	655	1655	2810	green
Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>	3718	769	333	amber
Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	105	1684	1396	red
Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>	638	1216	785	green

BIRDS OVERVIEW

Species	Scientific Name	Month 1 Acoustic Identifications	Month 2 Acoustic Identifications	Month 3 Acoustic Identifications	Conservation Status (BoCC5)
Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	902	732	934	amber
Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	748	738	630	amber
Sedge Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>	1509	350	161	amber
Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	595	1252	141	red
Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>	341	786	743	green
Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>	555	671	596	green
Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>	234	593	751	green
Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	312	877	364	green
Ring-necked Parakeet	<i>Psittacula krameri</i>	860	514	146	introduced
Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	413	896	78	red
Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	206	485	466	amber
Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	712	269	99	introduced
Stock Dove	<i>Columba oenas</i>	151	337	564	amber
Pied Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	186	680	118	green
Cettis Warbler	<i>Cettia cetti</i>	554	343	0	green
Little Owl	<i>Athene noctua</i>	0	681	164	introduced
Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	240	255	166	green
Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	177	303	112	amber
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	62	124	402	red
Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>	255	158	166	red
Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>	0	431	79	green
Coal Tit	<i>Pariparus ater</i>	157	218	67	green
Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	191	103	146	amber
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	286	65	53	amber
Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	10	160	218	green
Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	85	125	107	green

BIRDS OVERVIEW

Species	Scientific Name	Month 1 Acoustic Identifications	Month 2 Acoustic Identifications	Month 3 Acoustic Identifications	Conservation Status (BoCC5)
Nightingale	<i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i>	288	0	0	red
Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	86	123	67	green
Stonechat	<i>Saxicola rubicola</i>	108	137	0	green
Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	149	75	0	amber
Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	114	84	19	amber
Tawny Owl	<i>Strix aluco</i>	128	29	40	amber
House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	19	123	48	red
Firecrest	<i>Regulus ignicapilla</i>	33	67	62	green
Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	0	0	141	amber
Red Kite	<i>Milvus milvus</i>	23	81	35	green
Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	66	62	0	red
Tree Pipit	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>	126	0	0	red
Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	30	64	19	red
Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava</i>	49	42	18	red
Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>	16	41	51	green
Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	33	21	52	green
Little Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>	22	80	0	green
Canada Goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>	61	13	9	introduced
Water Rail	<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>	53	0	29	green
Lesser Whitethroat	<i>Curruca curruca</i>	52	12	9	green
Redwing	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	53	0	0	amber
Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	31	8	10	red
Gadwall	<i>Mareca strepera</i>	47	0	0	amber
Grasshopper Warbler	<i>Locustella naevia</i>	0	15	29	red
Red-legged Partridge	<i>Alectoris rufa</i>	36	0	0	introduced
Grey Partridge	<i>Perdix perdix</i>	19	15	0	red

BIRDS OVERVIEW

Species	Scientific Name	Month 1 Acoustic Identifications	Month 2 Acoustic Identifications	Month 3 Acoustic Identifications	Conservation Status (BoCC5)
Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>	23	0	0	amber
Garden Warbler	<i>Sylvia borin</i>	0	0	22	green
Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>	17	2	0	red
Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>	8	9	0	red
Corn Bunting	<i>Emberiza calandra</i>	0	7	7	red
Marsh Tit	<i>Poecile palustris</i>	0	4	9	red
Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	0	12	0	red
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	0	0	11	red
Greylag Goose	<i>Anser anser</i>	0	0	11	amber
Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	0	0	11	amber
Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	4	0	6	amber
Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>	8	0	0	green
Red-backed Shrike	<i>Lanius collurio</i>	5	0	0	red
Feral pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	0	0	4	green
Merlin	<i>Falco columbarius</i>	0	0	2	red
Peregrine	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	0	1	0	green
Hobby	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	0	1	0	green

BIRDS: SPECIES FOCUS

British bird populations have experienced severe decline in recent decades, with many species facing increasing risks such as habitat loss. The Red List, which includes our most endangered species, has grown to 70 species (nearly double the amount originally included on the list in 1996).

A total 91 species were identified during the survey period. Several of the identified species identified are of conservation importance and have experienced population loss in recent years, with 22 species on the red list species of conservation concern (BoCC5).



The **Yellow Wagtail** is a summer visitor, breeding primarily in southern and eastern Britain. It breeds in a variety of habitats in the UK, including arable farmland, wet pastures and upland hay meadows. It spends much time walking or running on the ground, and nest on the ground, usually in large fields, well away from tall boundaries. They also nest in wet grassland and hay meadows. There has been a major decline in numbers since the 1970s, although populations have seen greater stability over the last decade.

The **greenfinch** nests in small colonies, and uses moss, twigs, horsehair and lichen predominantly in their nests. They like to nest in hedges, bushes and trees, but prefer dense shrubbery and hedges the most. Population loss of the greenfinch has been strongly attributed to the disease Trichomonosis, which can be spread due to unclean bird feeders.

The **Herring gull** is a common sight of our seaside towns, particularly during the breeding season. In winter it can be found on farmland, wetland and coastal habitats, as well as urban settings throughout the UK. Despite their prevalence in urban areas and adaptability to different environments, their population has seen significant decline of 60% since 1986, placing them on the red list of conservation concern (BoCC5). The primary drivers of population decline are thought to be changes in fishing practices reducing food availability, disturbances at breeding sites, and targeted control measures in urban areas.

BIRDS: SPECIES FOCUS

The **skylark** is a small brown bird, and its song has been the subject of many great musical and literary works. A quintessential feature of our farmland and grasslands habitats, it can be most often heard in song-flight on sunny days. Skylark populations are declining in almost all countries of northern and western Europe, with its population declining over 75% in recent decades in the UK. The main cause of this decline is considered to be the widespread switch from spring to autumn-sown cereals, and agricultural intensification, which has resulted in a dramatic reduction in the number of chicks raised each year.



The **Cuckoo** is one of the UK's best known summer visitors. Spending the winter months in Africa, Cuckoos arrive back in the UK during late April and early May, timing this arrival to match the breeding season of its host species here. Since the early 1980s, Cuckoo populations have declined by almost two-thirds, which may be due to climate induced shifts of hosts reducing the number of nests available, and challenges in their migration routes.



The **House Martin** spends much of its time on the wing collecting insect prey. Its nests are primarily made of mud, and are usually sited below the eaves of buildings. They are summer migrants and spend their winters in Africa. You can attract more house martins by installing nest boxes (nest cups), which they can use for the summer period. Although still numerous and widespread, recent moderate declines earn them a place on the Red List.

The **spotted flycatcher** are migratory visitors to Britain, and can be found during warmer months in gardens, parks and open woodland. As their name suggests, they prey on insects, and will spot and hunt their prey from high vantage points, swooping down to catch insects mid-flight. They hunt flies, bumblebees, beetles and even butterflies. They prefer a habitat of tall trees or hedges, and can be found in built-up settlements, even nesting in buildings. They have experienced a severe decline in population in recent decades, which may be attributed to reduced available habitat, or an indication of declining insect populations.

BIRDS: SPECIES FOCUS



Swifts are brief visitors to the UK during summer months, they are one of the last summer migrants to arrive and one of the earliest to leave. Swifts spend their life almost entirely on the wing, and can travel hundreds of kilometres per day. They even feed, sleep and mate in flight. They feed exclusively on insects and only come to land when nesting.

They hunt for insects over a range of habitats from meadows, open water and over woods, to the skies above towns and cities. An abundant supply of insects is critical for their survival, and reduced insect populations may be causing their population decline, along with loss of nesting sites.

The **house sparrow** can be found in urban and arable settings, as they can be found nesting in crevices of buildings, in bushes, or nest boxes. They can be commonly sighted, although their population has dropped dramatically in recent decades, with a staggering 71% loss recorded between 1971 - 2008.



The **Red-backed Shrike** is a striking summer visitor that once bred widely across the UK but is now extremely rare as a nesting bird. Known for its habit of impaling prey such as insects and small vertebrates on thorns or barbed wire, it favours open habitats with scattered bushes, scrub, and grassland. The species declined rapidly during the 20th century due to habitat loss and changes in farming practices, and it is now considered extinct as a regular UK breeder, though a few pairs occasionally attempt to nest, mostly in southern England.

BIRDS: SPECIES FOCUS

The **Curlew** is the UK's largest wading bird, and our breeding population of Eurasian curlews is of national importance, being estimated to represent more than 30 percent of the west European population. Curlews breed on a range of habitats, but primarily favour grasslands, moorlands and bogs. The intensification of farming on these lands, as well as drainage and reseedling, is likely to have been important in causing past declines in breeding populations, as has afforestation of moorlands. Together, these activities are having a huge impact on curlew populations.



The **Tree Sparrow** is a small, sociable bird species found throughout the UK. Recognisable by its chestnut crown and black cheek spots, the Tree Sparrow has suffered a significant decline in numbers over the last few decades, primarily due to changes in agricultural practices which have led to habitat loss and food shortages. Current UK conservation needs focus on the protection and restoration of suitable habitats, which include farmlands, woodland edges, and hedgerows. Efforts are also underway to encourage the installation of nest boxes, as Tree Sparrows are cavity-nesting birds and the loss of such sites has contributed to their decline.



Widely distributed across the UK, The **Linnet** is a common, small finch of heathland, scrub and farmland. The linnet feeds on seeds and is present in the UK all year-round. In winter, they may form large flocks with other seedeaters, roaming the countryside and feeding on stubbles, saltmarshes and wasteland. Linnet numbers have dropped substantially over the past few decades, with the UK population estimated to have declined by 57 per cent between 1970 and 2014.

The **corn bunting** is often seen perched on a hedge, post or wire, singing its jangling song. In the summer corn buntings prefer open farmland and in winter they may be found in stubbles, root crops, fields and cattle yards. Changes in farmland practices are thought to be responsible for Corn Bunting declines, due to reductions in the seeds and invertebrates upon which this species feeds. Its dramatic population decline and extinction across parts of its former range in the UK makes it a Red List species.

BIRDS: SPECIES FOCUS



Marsh tits are most often found in broadleaf woodland, parks and gardens. They feed mostly on insects, seeds and berries, and often cache food over winter if they find a good supply. They will often come visiting if you offer a food supply of seeds and nuts. Marsh tits nest in existing tree holes, rather than excavating their own, and may also use nest boxes if needed. They will often nest low to the ground, or even at or below ground level.

The **mistle thrush** is named after its favourite berry, the mistletoe berry, and mistle Thrushes can be found at berry bushes and trees, as pairs will defend their territories vigorously as their own personal larder.

They also feed on worms, insects and slugs, during breeding season and summer months. They will build nests in the fork of a tree or bush, made of grass, plant stems, roots and moss, and held together with mud (and sometimes artificial materials). Allowing areas of dense scrub to grow can benefit Mistle thrushes with foraging and nesting.

Tree pipits are summer visitors to the UK, spending the winter in sub-Saharan Africa. They return to the UK in Spring, and are usually found in glades of open woodlands, clearings in conifer plantations, and on heathlands with scattered trees. Their populations have decreased in recent years, leading to their place on the BoCC5 Red List. However, whilst the populations in England (particularly the lowlands) and Wales have seen big declines, the numbers in Scotland have increased - perhaps due to an improved structure and composition of Scottish woodland.



The **Merlin** is the UK's smallest bird of prey, known for its agile flight and ability to hunt small birds with remarkable speed. This species inhabits open moorland, upland heath, and young conifer plantations, particularly in Scotland and northern England. Once a more widespread species, the Merlin is now classified as a Red List species in the UK, indicating it is of high conservation concern due to significant declines in population. Key factors contributing to this decline include habitat loss from agricultural intensification, changes in land management, and, in some areas, human disturbance. Conservation efforts are now crucial to support its recovery and protect its breeding habitats.

BIRDS: SPECIES FOCUS



The **yellowhammer** is a small, bright yellow bird, generally found at woodland edges, hedgerows, heath and farmland. Its food source includes seeds and invertebrates. Like many of our farmland birds, the yellowhammer has declined in number in recent years. The UK yellowhammer population has declined by 61% since 1967. The main factor is low overwinter survival, probably because fewer seed food sources are available to them on farmland.

The **Grey partridge** is a medium-sized bird with a distinctive orange face. It is a native gamebird, and has declined enormously despite years of research and the application of a government biodiversity action plan. Grey partridges are traditionally found in lowland arable areas of Great Britain, from the South up to parts of Northern Scotland.

The **Grasshopper warbler** nests in scrub and reedbed and feeds on insects. It is normally situated close to the ground and hidden in vegetation, primarily identified by its long grasshopper-like call. It has seen significant decline in recent years due to loss of habitat in both its summer and winter ranges.

The **Nightingale** is a medium-sized brown migratory songbird best known for its powerful, melodic song delivered often at night. In the UK it arrives in late April to breed in dense scrub and coppiced woodland, mainly in the south-east of England, then departs by September for its West African wintering grounds. Nightingales are shy and more often heard than seen. They have undergone substantial declines in both range and numbers – now largely confined to a few counties in south-east England, with the UK population having more than halved in recent decades. Habitat loss (reduction in dense young woodland and scrub) is a major factor. Their shrinking range and continuing decline have put them on the red list.



BATS OVERVIEW

BATS OVERVIEW

Bats make an important contribution to the UK's biodiversity as they account for more than a quarter of our native mammal species. Many bat species can be considered indicator species; they can tell us a lot about the state of their local environment, as they are top predators of common nocturnal insects and are sensitive to changes in land use practices. 10 bat species were detected during the monitoring period, with the following species identified:



COMMON
PIPISTRELLE
SOPRANO
PIPISTRELLE
NATHUSIUS
PIPISTRELLE

Pipistrelles are the commonest and most widespread of all British bat species. There are two very similar species, common pipistrelle and soprano pipistrelle, which are only differentiated by the frequency of their call. A single pipistrelle can consume up to 3,000 insects in one night. The Nathusius pipistrelle is a larger and much rarer species, and often migrate across Europe.

Primary Diet: Range of small insects, such as flies, midges

Roosts: Primarily buildings

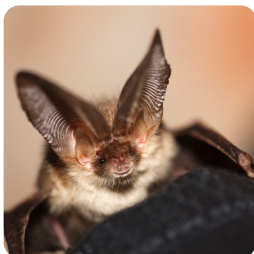


NOCTULE
BAT

The **noctule bat** is one of the largest British species and is usually the first bat to appear in the evening, sometimes even before sunset. Their favoured feeding sites are parkland, pasture, water and deciduous woodland. Most prey is caught on the wing, but occasionally noctules take insects from the ground.

Primary Diet: Spring: small insects (e.g. midges), summer: also moths and beetles

Roosts: Trees, but may also use buildings and bat boxes



BROWN
LONG-EARED
BAT

As well as catching insects in free flight, **brown long-eared bats** are gleaners, and often fly slowly amongst foliage, picking insects off leaves and bark. Their echolocation calls are very quiet, making them hard to detect. Their calls can also be very similar to the grey long-eared bat, although these are much rarer in the UK.

Primary Diet: Moths, beetles, flies, earwigs, spiders and other insects

Roosts: Trees, buildings

BATS OVERVIEW



DAUBENTON'S
BAT

Daubenton's bat, or the 'water bat' as it is sometimes known, specialises in hunting over water bodies, picking out insects off the water or in the air. Given their preference to feeding near water, they generally also roost close to rivers or ponds, in trees, under bridges, and in tunnels. Daubenton's bats emerge later in the evening than other species, and may also forage in trees, especially if the habitat is close to water.

Primary Diet: insects, aquatic larvae, small moths

Roosts: holes in waterside trees, bridges, tunnels



SEROTINE

The serotine is one of the UK's largest and most distinctive species; it has a dark brown and black face, with pale fur on the underside. They generally forage over pasture, parkland and along woodland edges, and they will travel up to six kilometres to feed.

Primary Diet: Spring: flies and moths, summer: cockchafer and dung beetles.

Roosts: Primarily buildings



NATTERER'S BAT

Natterer's bats often emerge later in the evening once it is fully dark. They have broad wings, making them highly manoeuvrable, helping them hunt in woodland or close to foliage. They often have quieter echolocation calls, making them more difficult to detect than other species.

Primary Diet: Small insects, beetles, moths

Roosts: Trees, buildings and caves



BARBASTELLE

The Barbastelle is one of the rarest British bats, and will roost in trees during warm summer months (often in cracks in trunks or damaged trees). They can forage up to 18km from their roost, often commuting along hedgerows or streams. A large proportion of their diet is moths, but also feed on flies.

Primary Diet: Primarily moths, but also flies.

Roosts: Mature trees, occasionally buildings and bat boxes

BATS OVERVIEW



DAUBENTON'S
BAT

Daubenton's bat, or the 'water bat' as it is sometimes known, specialises in hunting over water bodies, picking out insects off the water or in the air. Given their preference to feeding near water, they generally also roost close to rivers or ponds, in trees, under bridges, and in tunnels. Daubenton's bats emerge later in the evening than other species, and may also forage in trees, especially if the habitat is close to water.

Primary Diet: insects, aquatic larvae, small moths

Roosts: holes in waterside trees, bridges, tunnels



LEISLER'S BAT

Leisler's bat is a close relative of the and shares many of its characteristics. Within Europe, it is regarded as a forest species, roosting in old woodpecker holes or other tree cavities. It forages mostly in open areas, feeding on flying insects such as midges and crane flies.

Primary Diet: Small insects (e.g. midges)

Roosts: Trees, bat boxes

BATS OVERVIEW

Species	Scientific Name	Month 1 Acoustic Identifications	Month 2 Acoustic Identifications	Month 3 Acoustic Identifications	Conservation Status (IUCN GB)
common pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	5633	3795	2909	LC
soprano pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	3192	2163	2690	LC
noctule	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	142	152	66	LC
serotine	<i>Eptesicus serotinus</i>	41	22	19	VU
daubenton's bat	<i>Myotis daubentonii</i>	18	24	34	LC
natterer's bat	<i>Myotis nattereri</i>	2	5	9	LC
nathusius pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus nathusii</i>	6	0	0	NT
brown long-eared bat	<i>Plecotus auritus</i>	0	1	4	LC
barbastelle	<i>Barbastella barbastellus</i>	0	0	2	VU
leisler's bat	<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>	0	1	0	NT

Some bat species families (e.g. *Myotis* genus) are difficult to differentiate using only bioacoustic detection methods. Therefore, we would recommend further visual verification for the Daubenton bat and Natterer's Bat.

OVERVIEW OF FEEDING HABITS OF UK BAT SPECIES

Bat species vary significantly in their habitat preferences, foraging behaviours and dietary needs. This ecological diversity means that the presence or absence of particular bat species can reflect the availability and abundance of their prey, such as moths, beetles, or aquatic insects. UK bat species vary in both distribution and rarity, meaning that some species may not be present in a given survey location even if suitable habitat exists.



UK SMALL MAMMALS

Several small mammals were also identified during a trial survey period at Runcion's nursery. The following species were identified:



**COMMON
SHREW**

The common shrew is a widespread and ecologically important small mammal found throughout the UK in diverse habitats such as woodlands, grasslands, hedgerows, and gardens. It thrives in areas with dense ground cover and access to invertebrate prey, which makes up the bulk of its diet. As a high-metabolism species, the common shrew needs to eat frequently, consuming up to 90% of its body weight in food each day. It is an essential part of the food web, serving as prey for birds of prey, foxes and other mammals.

Maintaining hedgerows and natural field margins is crucial for supporting its habitat and ensuring this species continues to play its vital role in UK ecosystems.

Primary Diet: Insects, earthworms, small slugs and snails

Habitat: Urban & gardens, woodland, grassland, mixed woodland, arable land



**PYGMY
SHREW**

The pygmy shrew is one of the smallest mammals in the UK, weighing just 2-6 grams, and is found across a variety of habitats, including grasslands, woodlands, heathlands, and moorlands.

Although widespread and currently not at risk, the species is vulnerable to habitat loss and fragmentation caused by agricultural intensification, urban development, and the loss of hedgerows and field margins. Conservation efforts to maintain and enhance suitable habitats, such as retaining natural ground cover and reducing pesticide use, are essential to safeguard pygmy shrew populations.

Primary Diet: Various insects, primarily beetles and woodlice, but also other insects and arachnids.

Habitat: Dense Vegetation with good ground cover: gardens & urban areas, deciduous & mixed woodland, grassland, peatland, arable land

APPENDIX A: SPECIES REQUIRING FURTHER VERIFICATION

The following species were identified through the bioacoustic survey, although due to insufficient evidence we would recommend further observation or evidence to verify their presence. Some of the species listed below may have been identified at other locations across the site.

Site Name	Location ID	Species Name	Scientific Name
abbey farm	1	Spotted Flycatcher	Muscicapa striata
abbey farm	4	Spotted Flycatcher	Muscicapa striata
abbey farm	1	Spotted Flycatcher	Muscicapa striata
abbey farm	2	Black Redstart	Phoenicurus ochruros
abbey farm	4	Spotted Flycatcher	Muscicapa striata
abbotts ann farm	1	Gadwall	Mareca strepera
abbotts ann farm	1	Goshawk	Accipiter gentilis
abbotts ann farm	3	Redstart	Phoenicurus phoenicurus
abbotts ann farm	3	Long-eared Owl	Asio otus
abbotts ann farm	1	Spotted Flycatcher	Muscicapa striata
lower link farm	3	Black Redstart	Phoenicurus ochruros
lower link farm	3	Mistle Thrush	Turdus viscivorus
mullens farm	1	Coal Tit	Periparus ater
mullens farm	1	Kingfisher	Alcedo atthis
mullens farm	1	Long-tailed Tit	Aegithalos caudatus
mullens farm	5	Yellowhammer	Emberiza citrinella
mullens farm	2	Curlew	Numenius arquata
mullens farm	2	Goldcrest	Regulus regulus
runcton nursery	1	Yellowhammer	Emberiza citrinella
runcton nursery	2	Redstart	Phoenicurus phoenicurus
runcton nursery	2	Kestrel	Falco tinnunculus
runcton nursery	2	Spotted Flycatcher	Muscicapa striata
runcton nursery	2	Yellowhammer	Emberiza citrinella
runcton nursery	2	barbastelle	Barbastella barbastellus
runcton nursery	2	Goldcrest	Regulus regulus
runcton nursery	2	Little Tern	Sternula albifrons

APPENDIX A: SPECIES REQUIRING FURTHER VERIFICATION

Site Name	Location ID	Species Name	Scientific Name
runcton nursery	2	Spotted Flycatcher	Muscicapa striata
runcton nursery	1	Redstart	Phoenicurus phoenicurus
runcton nursery	2	Spotted Flycatcher	Muscicapa striata

APPENDIX B: SURVEY METHODOLOGY

Bioacoustic Monitoring Methodology - Bird Monitoring

A standardised survey methodology is employed for bioacoustic monitoring to collect and analyse wildlife sound data. Our easy-to-use recording technology can be scaled for all sizes of land and is configured for consistent, repeatable measurements.



1. Deployment and Data Collection

Recording units are pre-programmed to operate at fixed intervals throughout the day, recording sound at 48KHz. The recording units record at intervals 24 hours per day. They are weather-resistant, designed to function in various environmental conditions, and capable of extended deployment.

The recording locations are documented using GPS coordinates or alternative geolocation measures during deployment. Sound data is collected over a pre-defined survey period, after which the units are retrieved for analysis.

2. Data Processing and Species Identification

The recordings are processed using automated species identification algorithms. These models, trained on extensive datasets, are designed to detect and classify species based on their vocalisations and other sounds. The automated process enables efficient handling of large datasets and serves as the initial stage of species identification.

3. Analysis and Verification

The results from the species classification undergo statistical modelling and filtering to improve accuracy. Following this, human verification is performed, where audio samples are reviewed to confirm the presence of the identified species, ensuring a higher level of accuracy in the final dataset.

APPENDIX B: SURVEY METHODOLOGY

Ultrasonic Monitoring Methodology - Bat Monitoring

A standardised survey methodology is employed for bioacoustic monitoring to collect and analyse wildlife sound data. Our easy-to-use recording technology can be scaled for all sizes of land and is configured for consistent, repeatable measurements.



1. Deployment and Data Collection

Recording units are pre-programmed to operate at fixed intervals throughout the day, recording sound at 256KHz. The recording units operate 8 hours per day, allowing for comprehensive data collection. They are weather-resistant, designed to function in various environmental conditions, and capable of extended deployment.

The recording locations are documented using GPS coordinates or alternative geolocation measures during deployment. Sound data is collected over a pre-defined survey period, after which the units are retrieved for analysis.

2. Data Processing and Species Identification

The recordings are processed using automated species identification algorithms. These models, trained on extensive datasets, are designed to detect and classify species based on their vocalisations and other sounds. The automated process enables efficient handling of large datasets and serves as the initial stage of species identification.

3. Analysis and Verification

The results from the species classification undergo statistical modelling and filtering to improve accuracy. Following this, human verification is performed, where audio samples are reviewed to confirm the presence of the identified species, ensuring a higher level of accuracy in the final dataset.

APPENDIX B: SURVEY METHODOLOGY

Ultrasonic Monitoring Methodology - Mammal Monitoring

A standardised survey methodology is employed for bioacoustic monitoring to collect and analyse wildlife sound data. Our easy-to-use recording technology can be scaled for all sizes of land and is configured for consistent, repeatable measurements.



1. Deployment and Data Collection

Recording units are pre-programmed to operate at fixed intervals throughout the day, recording sound at 192KHz. The recording units operate 24 hours per day, allowing for comprehensive data collection. They are weather-resistant, designed to function in various environmental conditions, and capable of extended deployment.

The recording locations are documented using GPS coordinates or alternative geolocation measures during deployment. Sound data is collected over a pre-defined survey period, after which the units are retrieved for analysis.

2. Data Processing and Species Identification

The recordings are processed using automated species identification algorithms. These models, trained on extensive datasets, are designed to detect and classify species based on their vocalisations and other sounds. The automated process enables efficient handling of large datasets and serves as the initial stage of species identification.

3. Analysis and Verification

The results from the species classification undergo statistical modelling and filtering to improve accuracy. Following this, human verification is performed, where audio samples are reviewed to confirm the presence of the identified species, ensuring a higher level of accuracy in the final dataset.